

10/799,784

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptal203mxm

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3 FEB 28 PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status
data from INPADOC
NEWS 4 FEB 28 BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS 5 MAR 02 GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS 6 MAR 03 REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS 7 MAR 03 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 8 MAR 22 KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS 9 MAR 22 Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS 10 MAR 22 PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS 11 MAR 22 REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS 12 APR 04 EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new
fields
NEWS 13 APR 04 EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 14 APR 18 New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS 15 APR 25 Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs),
based on application date in CA/CAPLUS and USPATFULL/USPAT2
may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S.
applications.
NEWS 16 APR 28 Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
U.S. patent records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 17 MAY 23 GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS 18 MAY 23 REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from
CHEMCATS
NEWS 19 JUN 06 The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover!
(Version 8.0 for Windows) now available
NEWS 20 JUN 13 RUSSIAPAT: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS 21 JUN 13 FRFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS 22 JUN 27 MARPAT displays enhanced with expanded G-group definitions
and text labels
NEWS 23 JUL 01 MEDICONF removed from STN
NEWS 24 JUL 07 STN Patent Forums to be held in July 2005
NEWS 25 JUL 13 SCISEARCH reloaded
NEWS 26 JUL 20 Powerful new interactive analysis and visualization software,
STN AnaVist, now available
NEWS 27 AUG 11 Derwent World Patents Index(R) web-based training during
August
NEWS 28 AUG 11 STN AnaVist workshops to be held in North America

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

10/799,784

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:23:29 ON 17 AUG 2005

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:23:36 ON 17 AUG 2005

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 Aug 2005 VOL 143 ISS 8

FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Aug 2005 (20050816/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s crf or corticotropin

7869 CRF

18026 CORTICOTROPIN

L1 21171 CRF OR CORTICOTROPIN

=> s anxiety or depression

13413 ANXIETY

73812 DEPRESSION

L2 82870 ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION

=> s l1 and l2

L3 1139 L1 AND L2

10/799,784

=> s l3 an dpy<2003

MISSING OPERATOR L3 AN

The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l3 and py<2003

22649205 PY<2003

L4 783 L3 AND PY<2003

=> s l4 and anxiety/ti

2367 ANXIETY/TI

L5 76 L4 AND ANXIETY/TI

=> s l5 and depression/ti

11310 DEPRESSION/TI

L6 8 L5 AND DEPRESSION/TI

=> d ibib abs 1-8

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964334 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:24731
 TITLE: Preparation of 2,5-diarylpiperazines,
 2,5-diarylpiperidines and 2,5-diarylpiperimines as CRF1
 receptor modulators and for treatment of
 anxiety, depression, stress,
 irritable bowel syndrome, and Crohn's disease
 INVENTOR(S): Huang, Kianhua; Hodgetts, Kevin; Deller, Dario; Ge,
 Ping; Yamaguchi, Yasuchika
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurogen Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
 CODEN: PIXKD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002100838	A1	20021219	WO 2002-US16518	20020522

<--
 V: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
 GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, OM, PH,
 PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
 UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH,
 AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY,
 AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO,
 BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE,
 CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU,
 CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK,
 DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA,
 EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ,
 ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG,
 FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW,
 FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN,
 GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD,
 HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT,
 HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK,
 IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB,
 JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS,
 JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ,
 KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA,
 LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR,
 LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI,
 MJ, MK, ML, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA,
 NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS,
 NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ,
 OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA,
 PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR,
 PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI,
 QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ,
 RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ,
 RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH,
 SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY,
 SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP,
 TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG,
 UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX,
 UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO,
 VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE,
 WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU,
 WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK,
 XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA,
 YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ,
 YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG,
 ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW,
 ZX, ZY, ZZ.

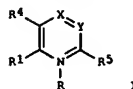
TM
 RW: GH, GM, ME, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
 CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2450262 AA 20021219 CA 2002-2450262 20020522

<--
 US 2003119844 A1 20030626 US 2002-154482 20020522
 US 6887875 B2 20050503 20020522
 NZ 529835 A 20031219 NZ 2002-529835 20020522
 EP 1399428 A1 20040324 EP 2002-737167 20020522
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
 JP 2005500286 T2 20050106 JP 2003-503606 20020522
 BG 108427 A 20050131 BG 2003-108427 20031208
 US 2005176721 A1 20050811 US 2005-98885 20050404
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-297483P P 20010612

US 2002-154482 A3 20020522
 WO 2002-US16518 W 20020522

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:24731
 GI

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



AB Diarylpiperazine, diarylpiperidine, and diarylpiperidine compds., I (R =
 none,
 O, R1 = H, halogen, cyano, etc., R4, R5 = Ph, oxazolyl, 1-naphthyl,
 pyrazolyl, etc., X = N, CR2, Y = N, CR3, R2, R3 = NO2, cyano, OH, etc.),
 that act as selective modulators of CRF1 receptors were prepared
 These compds. are useful in the treatment of a number of CNS and
 peripheral
 disorders, particularly stress, anxiety, and depression
 . Methods of treatment of such disorders and well as packaged
 pharmaceutical compns. are also discussed. Compds. of formula I are also
 useful as probes for the localization of CRF1 receptors and as
 stds. in assays for CRF1 receptor binding. Methods of using the
 compds. in receptor localization studies are given.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
 FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:607233 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:162783
 TITLE: Non-peptidic CRF1 receptor antagonists for the
 treatment of anxiety, depression
 and stress disorders
 AUTHOR(S): Kehne, J.; De Lombaert, S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurogen Corporation, Branford, CT, 06405, USA
 SOURCE: Current Drug Targets: CNS & Neurological Disorders (2002), 1(5), 467-493
 CODEN: CDTCCC; ISSN: 1568-007X
 PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Anxiety and depression are psychiatric disorders that constitute a major health concern worldwide, and new pharmacol. approaches with the potential for improved efficacy and decreased side effect profiles relative to currently marketed drugs are desired. Since the identification of corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) by Vale and colleagues in 1981, an extensive research effort has solidified the importance of this 41 amino acid peptide in mediating the body's behavioral, endocrine, and autonomic responses to stress. The further identification of CRF receptor subtypes has provided compelling targets for novel pharmaceutical agents. The present review focuses on the potential of non-peptidic antagonists

of the CRF1 receptor subtype as a novel therapeutic approach for the treatment of anxiety and depression. The first section reviews preclin. and clin. evidence implicating CRF, in general, and CRF1 receptors, in particular, in anxiety and depression. Clin. studies have demonstrated a dysfunctional hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and/or elevated CRF levels in depression and in some anxiety disorders. Preclin. data utilizing correlational methods, genetic models, and exogenous CRF administration techniques in rodents and non-human primates supports a link between hyperactive CRF pathways and anxiogenic and depressive-like symptoms. Studies employing the use of receptor knockouts and selective, non-peptidic antagonists of the CRF1 receptor have demonstrated anxiolytic and antidepressant effects under certain types of laboratory conditions. A Phase II, open-label, clin. trial in major depressive disorder has reported that a CRF1 receptor antagonist was safe and effective in reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression. In the second section, a topol. approach is used to describe the design strategies employed to produce potent, non-peptidic CRF1 receptor antagonists. Two main topologies, featuring a center core, a top side-chain, and a pending aromatic ring, can be used to characterize the vast majority of currently known CRF1 receptor antagonists. By exploiting some of these structural elements, pharmacol., physicochem., and pharmacokinetic properties can be modulated and optimized. However, as a result of a relatively conservative iteration process during the structural optimization, the chemical space presently defined by the existing CRF1 receptor antagonists still remains fairly narrow. Expanding these structural and topol. boundaries, while optimizing the "drug-like" properties of the CRF1 receptor antagonists, seems to be a common objective across pharmaceutical companies to maximize the chances for a clin. success in the near future.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 297 THERE ARE 297 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
 FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391903 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:364206
 TITLE: Corticotropin releasing factor receptor 2-deficient mice and screening for effectors of corticotropin releasing factor for treatment of anxiety, depression and angiogenesis-related disorders
 INVENTOR(S): Lee, Kuo-Fen; Vale, Wylie; Bale, Tracy L.; Smith, George W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Research Development Foundation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040700	A2	20020523	WO 2001-US45003	20011115
WO 2002040700	A3	20021017		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, BG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TN				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2428754	AA	20020523	CA 2001-2428754	20011115
AU 2002036530	A5	20020527	AU 2002-36530	20011115
EP 1333719	A2	20030813	EP 2001-986062	20011115
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004534508	T2	20041118	JP 2002-543012	20011115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-714692	A 20001116
			WO 2001-US45003	W 20011115

AB The present invention provides transgenic mice deficient in corticotropin releasing factor receptor 2 (CRFR2). Mice deficient for CRFR1 exhibit decreased anxiety-like behavior and a decreased stress response. In contrast, CRFR2 null mutant mice are hypersensitive to stress and display increased anxiety-like behavior. These mice are useful for the study of anxiety, depression, and the physiolo. of the HPA axis. CRFR2 null mutant mice also exhibit increased angiogenesis in all tissues examined. Thus, CRFR2 antagonists may be used to stimulate angiogenesis for the treatment of various conditions. In contrast, CRFR2 agonists may be used to inhibit angiogenesis. A combination of urocortin and bFGF was observed to stimulate

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:90958 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:276819
 TITLE: Corticotropin-releasing factor receptors 1 and 2 in anxiety and depression
 AUTHOR(S): Reul, Johannes M. H. M.; Holsboer, Florian
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, D-80804, Germany
 SOURCE: Current Opinion in Pharmacology (2002), 2(1), 23-33
 CODEN: COPUBK; ISSN: 1471-4892
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) and its related family members are implicated in stress-related disorders such as anxiety and depression. Recently, two new members of this neuropeptide family have been discovered in the brain: urocortin II (also known as stresscopin-related peptide) and urocortin III (also known as stresscopin). These urocortins are selective agonists for the CRF2 receptor, show a distinct neuroanatomical localization and are involved in stress-coping responses such as anxiolysis. Thus, CRF, the urocortins and their receptors form an intricate network in the brain involved in the acute phase as well as the recovery phase of the stress response.

REFERENCE COUNT: 83 THERE ARE 83 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN (Continued)
rapid hair growth.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:376515 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:342141
 TITLE: Anxiety/aggression - driven depression
 AUTHOR(S): Van Praag, Herman M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Neth.
 SOURCE: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry (2001), 25(4), 893-924
 CODEN: PNPPD7; ISSN: 0278-5846
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with refs. A new subtype of depression is proposed, named: anxiety/aggression-driven depression. The psychopathol., psychopharmacol. and biochem. evidence on which this construct is based, is being discussed. Selective postsynaptic 5-HT1A agonists together with CRH and/or cortisol antagonists are hypothesized to be a specific biol. treatment for this depression type, in conjunction with psychol. interventions to raise the stressor-threshold and to increase coping skills. The development of this depression construct was contingent on the introduction of 2 new diagnostic procedures, called functionalization and verticalization of psychiatric diagnosis. These procedures are explained and it is stressed that they are essential to psychiatric diagnosing, to put this process on a scientific footing.

REFERENCE COUNT: 105 THERE ARE 105 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:636208 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:217713
 TITLE: Use of a NK-1 receptor antagonist and an antidepressant and/or an anti-anxiety agent for the treatment or prevention of depression and/or anxiety
 INVENTOR(S): Carlson, Emma Joanne; Rupniak, Nadia Melanie
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Sharp and Dohme Ltd., UK
 SOURCE: U.S., 28 pp., Cont.-in-part of WO1997GB 9702748.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6117855	A	20000912	US 1997-994063	19971219
WO 9815277	A2	19980416	WO 1997-GB2748	19971007
WO 9815277	A3	19980522		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KE, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6319953	B1	20011120	US 1999-457241	19991208
US 2002042361	A1	20020411	US 2001-978437	20011016
US 6649614	B2	20031118		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1996-20880	A 19961007
			GB 1997-16458	A 19970804
			GB 1997-16460	A 19970804
			WO 1997-GB2748	A2 19971007
			US 1997-994063	A3 19971219
			US 1999-457241	A3 19991208

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:217713
 AB The invention relates to the treatment or prevention of depression and/or anxiety by the administration of a combination of CNS-penetrant NK-1 receptor antagonists and an antidepressant or anti-anxiety agent.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
 FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:369774 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:142701
 TITLE: The role of corticotropin-releasing factor in depression and anxiety disorders
 AUTHOR(S): Arborelius, L.; Owens, M. J.; Plotsky, P. M.; Nemeroff, C. B.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratories of Neuropsychopharmacology, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinology (1999), 160(1), 1-12.
 CODEN: JOENAK; ISSN: 0022-0795
 PUBLISHER: Society for Endocrinology
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review, with 112 refs. Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), a 41 amino acid-containing peptide, appears to mediate not only the endocrine but also the autonomic and behavioral responses to stress. Stress, in particular early-life stress such as childhood abuse and neglect, has been associated with a higher prevalence rate of affective and anxiety disorders in adulthood. In the present review, we describe the evidence suggesting that CRF is hypersecreted from hypothalamic as well as from extrahypothalamic neurons in depression, resulting in hyperactivity of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and elevations of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) concns. of CRF. This increase in CRF neuronal activity is also believed to mediate certain of the behavioral symptoms of depression involving sleep and appetite disturbances, reduced libido, and psychomotor changes. The hyperactivity of CRF neuronal systems appears to be a state marker for depression because HPA axis hyperactivity normalizes following successful anti-depressant treatment. Similar biochem. and behavioral findings have been observed in adult rats and monkeys that have been subjected to early-life stress. In contrast, clin. studies have not revealed any consistent changes in CSF CRF concns. in patients with anxiety disorders; however, preclin. findings strongly implicate a role for CRF in the pathophysiol. of certain anxiety disorders, probably through its effects on central noradrenergic systems. The findings reviewed here support the hypothesis that CRF receptor antagonists may represent a novel class of antidepressants and/or anxiolytics.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 112 THERE ARE 112 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
 FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:247143 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:286257
 TITLE: Stress and the immune system in the etiology of anxiety and depression
 AUTHOR(S): Leonard, Brian E.; Song, Cai
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Pharmacology, University College, Galway, Ire.
 SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (1996), 54(1), 299-303
 CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review with 74 refs. There is clin. and exptl. evidence that various aspects of the immune and endocrine systems are severely compromised in chronic stress and depression. For example, it has been shown that a reduced lymphocyte response occurs to mitogens in depressed patients, effects that are not reversed by chronic antidepressant treatment. By contrast, monocyte phagocytosis is increased, while neutrophil phagocytosis is decreased in depressed patients. Such changes are normalized by effective antidepressant treatment. The results of such studies and others that demonstrate alterations in noncellular immune processes in depression indicate that the changes in immune function correlate with the severity and duration of the external and/or internal stressful stimuli. There is evidence that some of the immune changes are a reflection of increased plasma glucocorticoids that characterize both stress and depression. However, it is also apparent that the cytokines, prostaglandins, and corticotrophin releasing factor (CRF) also play an important role in initiating the behavioral and pathophysiol. changes that are characteristic of both depression and chronic stress. This review attempts to critically assess the interplay between CRF, the immune and neurotransmitter systems, and behavior in chronic stress and depression.

10/799,784

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	35.78	35.99
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.84	-5.84

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:25:24 ON 17 AUG 2005